THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The NATIONAL REQUELITAN IS now concedure-eminently the best daily newspaper to pre-eminently the best daily newspaper published in Washington, and prints more reading matter in each issue than all the other daily journals of the Capinal combined. It contains the latter is expense of the contained of the Capinal combined. It contains the interferon all objectionable articles, reports and advertisements, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is delivered by caris to any address in the District of Columbia for Fifty Cents a Month

Twelve Ceuts a Week.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

TOWAL REPURLY AN WILL be mailed to a
the United States, restage prepair
ing rates, always in advance:

Advertising Rates. (ly—> cents a line for ordinary severtising, rial page, \$1 per line. First page, \$2.50 per line.

Prenun leaving the city for the summer can but LHE REPUBLICAN walled to any inflores by possing to crass per month, invariably in adenter.

The Republican in New York alnetat BRENTANO'S News Emper

We shall esteem it a favor if Persons who fail to receive their Paper regularly will re-port that fact to this office as often as it oc

National Bepublican.

W. J. MURTAGIL.....

THE "NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN," PRICE

TWO CENTS.
The price of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sold at the office is two cents, and it has always been furnished to subscribers at twelve cents a week or fifty cents a month We allow a liberal discount to dealers and newsboys, and they make a hundred per eent, by selling the paper at three cents, as they are charged only one cent and a half

THE QUO WARRANTO BILL UNCONSTI

We vesterday declared our belief that bill prescribing a form of procedure by que President would obtain but little support is either House of Congress, and we now pro pose to set forth the grounds of our convic

tion more at large and in detail.

Aside from a deep-scated aversion in th public mind to all manner of retrospective legislation, which alone would be sufficient, in our judgment, to defeat the bill if intended to be availed of in respect of the present term of the office, there are two other objections, the one suggesting present reasons of expediency, and the other future questions of constitutionality, either of which would probably be fatal to the measure if put upon its passage now, while the latter will doubtless stand in the way of later enactments of the sort. It is not at all likely that any considerable portion of the people would assent to a proceeding which can have no public purpose to serve, be-cause no public interest demands it, and must therefore have for its object the accomplishment of personal ambition only. There is nothing in the private fortunes of any man or association of men which suffi-ciently commends itself to the affections of the people to induce them to sacrifice the on welfare to advance them. The obis the protection of the community of inter est united in its support, and not to afford exact justice as between contestants for office, particularly where the strife militates against the public peace upon which all government rests. Hence upon which all government rests. Hence, whatever the fact as to the merits of such a controversy, however just the impinging claim, it will receive slight popular consideration when weighed in the balance against the public tranquillity. And this being so, what encouragement is there for politicians to presume thought of themselves or their destinies to be occasion for much solicitude in the public mind? When fairly disabused of impressions of their own, its adused of impressions of their own im-portance by the never-failing result, we ap-prohend they are ever inclined to concede there is very little ground for such delusion. So when Mr. TILDEN, or any one having his worldly success at heart, concludes that there is any such popular sympathy with his cause as will justify him or them in throwing his equities upon the public in-dulgence by a plea for permission to try them further in any tribunal there is a gro lack of judgment and common sense, only accounted for upon the hypothesis so generally alleged to be true, that when public man is once smitten with the Presi-dential mania he suffers intellectual retro

But the insuperable obstacle in the way of making the question of the Presidency subject to the decision of the Federal courts in any emergency is that it is at present on of State jurisdiction just as fully as is th tion of the existence of a legal Legislature in one of the States; and it can no mor be brought within the Federal jurisdiction by consent, than can the question of State boundary, the sufficiency of the adop tion of a State constitution, or any other question of local concern. It is beyond dispate that to the States belongs the duty of electing a President; and if so, the only courts open for the trial of any question express laws regulating the choice of cleetors. As to the courts of the United States, any question of the right of the would be a political question of which they could take no cognizance—one for the de- erty. termination of the political departments of is to be a success is a question for the South-the Government in accordance with the ern people to determine. They must now provisions of the Constitution on the sub- demonstrate to the country whether they t a law authorizing proceed- are knaves and fools or wise men

ings by quo serrento in such cases would be void legislation unless an amendment of the urisdiction and assent to its exercise by th similar inquiry in regard to the election a Governor. The questions are precise the same so far as concerns the the decision of the political departments

hose who talk of such a law and such a pro those who take of such a law and such a pro-ceedings do so without consulting their ac-quired knowledge, and wholly in obedience to their wishes, blindly groping for impos-sible results, with their eyes closed agains the light they so well know penetrates a tenches that when men and nations mos require the use of wisdom they have leas faculty of commanding it, and that when if life, and it is now receiving apt illustra-tion in the United States as to individua oncerns, and in Europe as to the affairs o

From what has been said, assum ng it to represent the correct view, it is manifest that the true remedy for the evils rom which the country has suffered, and to tional amendment providing a new mode lecting the President, and on this subjecus on the various plans prop

We deem it our duty to call attention to the project of the Commissioners of the Dis-trict to purchase the Unitarian church propiana avenue for the purpose of converting it into a Police Court. We say to purchase for although the Commissioners have no such power it is well understood that the scheme, in form a lease with the privilege of purchase, is ingeniously cast in that mold to conceal the violation of law in course of perpetration, and that there is an under tanding between the Comm the owners that the former shall exert their influence with Congress to obtain the requi ite authority.

The neighborhood which it is thus pro posed to degrade is, as our readers know, one of the most valuable in the city. The project has justly called forth the indignant protest of property-holders and residents and appears to us without the semblance of an excuse, except that the Commiss nent of its affairs. The Police Court ha tion-house on Louisiana avenue, either of which is well adapted for the avowed purpose in view, and there are, besides, many other localities equally convenient, where the injury would be infinitely

than in the one selected. the opinion that the moral atmosphere his court can be improved by the ch air, but in this we do not concur. pool is a cesspool wherever situated. In re-spect of the owners of the property, they dispose of it for a Police Court through their committee, to apply the proceed towards the erection of the church edifice which has already been commenced at the orner of Fourteenth and L streets. We acknowledge the purity of their enterprise but must condemn the means by which i is to be accomplished. Our recollection of the Prayer-hook is that we are enjoined t worship God and love our acighbors. There is an appalling incongruity in attempting to carry out the former part of this precep at the expense of the latter, and the edifice reared upon such a moral basis, whatever its material beauty, cannot fail to be odious in the sight of God and men.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MURDER The pledges made by the Southern leader to the President must be kept, or the Pres dent will have to exercise his undoubte pr rogative and afford protection to ever citizen in the Southern States. The peop have waited long, and are waiting still, fo Governor STONE to take some decisive ac tion in relation to the cruel and cowardly murder of Judge CHISHOLM and his family in Kemper county, Miss. The ascassins should have been ferreted out and brought to justice long ago. President HAYES has received a great many friendly letters from persons in various parts of the country begging that he will make an effort n some way to secure the punishment of the murderers. The letters nearly all as sert that this massacre standing unavenged will be a lasting rebuke to his Southern policy, and that even if he is powerless to directly act in the matter of bringing the murderers to justice, he should use his in luence with Gordon, LAMAR and other

The President and his Cabinet have we understand, made a move by the prepara-tion of a strong letter, in which Governor STONE'S attention will be called to the sub ject in a manner that he cannot mistake And now on the heels of the CHISHOLD tragedy comes the account of the assu tion of JAMES LAWS, a colored man, i Louisiana. Laws was a member of the last State Legislature, and is reported to be one of the best and most conservative colored men in his district. His murde was unprovoked and brutal, and if Gov touching the merits of the election are the State courts, and then only in pursuance of people of the North will lose all faith in the pledges of Southern men, and such a sentiment of indignation will be created that President HAYES will be compelled to exer electors claiming to have been elected eise all the power of the Government in the interest of the protection of life and property. Whether the President's peace policy

THE RICHMOND POST OFFICE. The report of the removal of Miss ' cited in the breasts of such as had the mis fortune to be prisoners at Libby and Belle lale. We have received a large number of letters carnestly protesting against the re-

etters carnestly protesting against the re-noval. These letters come not only from Inion soldiers who are now in the Depart-nents here, but from Republicans in Virginia. The communication published below is a fair specimen of what we have received on the subject. We may add that the rumor that Col. Mossy had an agency in making the change has tended to increase the feeling. The letters referring to him breathe the kindliest spirit on account of his honorable political course since the close the matter of securing Miss VAN LEW's re

with the selection of the protect of

This story attracted no great atte pions. Ins sovery intelligent person who read it because every intelligent person who read it felt morally certain that it was false. But DATA suppresses the truth and says not a word about HARTRANFT ordering the execu-tions, which fact lends the Philadelphia Bulle-

The promotion of Mr. GILFILLAX to the office of Tresaurer of the United States will be received with satisfaction all over the country. He is a thorough business man and entirely sequainted with the duties of the office. He completely fills the bill of honesty and capa-

THE Indianians are fearing that it requires something besides a pair of blue jean breeches to make a capable Governor. Here are all the Democratic journals outside of Indianapolis accusing Gov. WILLIAMS of being the tool of the rings at the State capital. And such a re-

to school the boys and girls were educated to-cether, and a girl was always at the head of the youth Koninson's class. He has been hirsting for revenge for many years, and at

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the New York

That is setting up pins to knock them down

Liverpool are to be extended to him on his arrival there. The fact is that General Grant's fame is world wide, and England and other foreign nations will recognize in him true greatness. He will receive deserved hanor wherever he goes, and in spite of carping crifics at home, the people of the United States will feet headred and gratified at any attention that may be paid to the distinguished ex-

THE mention of BEN BUTLER's name has Tigs: mention of HEN BUTLER's name has about the same effect upon the average South-tern ex-rebel that the waving of a red flag has upon a mad bull. Here is the Bishmand Whig which has worked itself up into a fewry heat of rage because BUTLER has been re-elected to Congress, and it can scarcely find hard words and abusive epithets enough to hurl at his devoted head. Well, BUTLER is one of the sort of fellows who has learned nextly well how to voted head. Well, BUTLER is one of the sort of fellows who has learned pretty well how to take care of himself, and we are a little enrious to see the outcome of the conflict between the scutterian from Lowell and the one or more of the "doses uper jir the flouse from the South in whose hands BUTLER would in half an hour be shown up for the windy, senseless and disreputable bully that he is." That's the way shall the Was puts it, but does not mention who the dozon upen are. We venture the prediction that BUTLER would come out second best in the light.

belongs to the Church.

Peter Paris, Palmetto politician of pestifications precedent, perambulates the pleasant paths of the principal political pasture-fields of the Palmetto political pasture-fields of the Palmetto proceedings, which in the past were prolific of pecuniary profit. Peters proposed to improve Part Royal provided Palmetto parliamentarians could possibly be persuaded by processes perfectly proper in the past, when the popular performance was to give people palma of the hands of the particular provided palmetto palma of the hands of the particular propers of the patient tax payers. Peters previous practice had made him perfect in palaver with Palmetto politicians of the pasts, and propelled himself into a produce the appropriation for Port Royal. Persua propelled. And propelled himself line a profession so perfectly, prosperously profit in proligately pursued in the past by Peters and his past. Per consequence, when Peters Paris propegas a gerition of the spoils of the Port Royal improvement to was one preceding to propensive and proscribes the pursuit of a prison-peo, with a pallock on the portal, where, it is poismant grief, a perspiring brow and a signaturating least, by yill probably ponderover the permanent seeks of the port Royal improvement by was our properties. Peters Paris played only.

N. H.—Peters was a lobely is a guider of the processor. Peters Paris played only.

N. H.—Peters was a lobely is a guider of the processor of the peters of the particular processor. Peters Paris played only.

N. H.—Peters was a lobely is a guider of the peters of the particular processor of the particular of the mental processor of the peters of the gross by making himself of service in State campaigns. It is to be hoped that the popole of California will not suffer Senator Suggrey to be unjustly made the victim of a self-confessed swindles, who is now seeking to make peace with his creditors and the public by playing into the hands of factors, which are endeavoring to defeat Sangery. The California Senator has won a reputation in national affairs which entitles him to the respectful hearing of his constituency. It will be difficult, even if possible, for California to send a substitute to fill his place. The Chander has returned to Michigan. Chander Journal.

Why question the honesty? We never heard it questisaged by Democrat or Republican before.

Deal gently with Gall. Hamilton. The Instant English of the proceedings of the properties of plethoric pursue to the politicians of the processing profit of the processing profit plants graitly supposed a gartition of the specific propersonal profit in the past, and, presented him perfect in palawer with Palmetto politicians of the processing of perfect politicians of the processing of the politicians of the processing of perfect politicians of the processing of the politicians of the processing of the politicians of the processing of the p

ALL SHADES OF OPINION

in our efiliorial columna:

President Hayes.

Prom the Philadelphia Fresse
North and South President Hayes is rising in the esteem of men of all parties. His moderation, candor, moral courage, and patriotism commend him to all who wish well to the country. There may be differences of opinion about the methods he has adopted to secure the pseification of the South, but there are none touching his integrity of purpose. A man of positive character, it is natural that he should be dissatisfied with a policy that decided nothing. He has precipitated a settlement of disputed issues which might otherwise have been a source of disquiet for a long period of time. Both races begin to look upon each other with a more friendly eye, and there is evidently a changed state of feeling, auspicious of better relations. After such a war as that of the rebellion, it is not to be expected that the South would in a few years surrender its prejudices, stiffe the spirit of sectionalism, and resume its loyalty to the Constitution and Union. Time can alone assuage the passions that appring from such conflicts.

The Secretary of the Trensury.

sume its loyalty to the Constitution and Union. Time can alone assuage the passions that spring from such conflicts.

The Secretary of the Trenaury.

From the New York Graphie:
Secretary Sherman stands before the country to-day on the pedestal of a fame well earned in public life. He early distinguished himself in Congress as a business legislator. He worked while other men talked. He mastered the details of measures and the interests involved in them while other members made buncombe speeches. He studied finance, while other members became adepts in political finesse. In the last Congress it was generally conceded that he had a clearer comprehension of the national finances, and understood better the actual financial condition of the country than almost any other member of either House. He had the facts and figures at his fingers ends, if not at his tongue's end. His speeches, even those unpremeditated talks called out by the unexpected turn of debate, showed not only remarkable familiarity with every sapect of this complex question, but a rare talent to use of the complex question, but a rare talent to the personal friend of Governor Hayes, and was the first to urge his nomination for the Presidency. He stood squarely by Mr. Hayes through the trying ordeal of the Electonal Commission. But his appointment was chiefly due to the fact that President Hayes recognized this superior financial spillity and fitness for the poet, and was a deserved compilinent to talents and services of an honorable character. Moreover, Secretary Sherman's long experience in Congress, and his personal sequantiance with the leading members of both Houses and of both parties are of the utmost value to him and the new Administration. Certainly Mr. Hayes deserved congratulation far having secured the services of such an able, experienced and accomplished man as John Sherman for the fifting and that the success of the new Administration depends very largely on its addinity to improve it. The Government has positive than to five than possib improve it. The Government has not yet announced a definite financial polley. Secretary Sherman has practiced thus fir a wise reticence as to his plans, and it is more than possible that he has as yet gone no further than to fix one or two definite points in his programme. To his credit must it be said that from the boginning he has been a firm and in-Hexible advocate of specie resumption, and that is the central point is his present financial policy, as it was one of the 'main' planss moved the first plant in the central point is his present financial policy, as it was one of the 'main' planss moved the property Sherman will be bitterly opposed at this point by a small but able body of financial virilers and greekers in Congress and out of it. He must tracel severe existence. But he can count on the steady support of the preduct in my see and prudent efforts to brach specie payments without the secrifice of still mide important business and commercial interests.

War Correspondents.

OUR POLICE STATIONS.

There is probably no city that boasts of a spolice department in the country more poorly provided with police-station accommodation is than the District of Columbia. Barring police headquarters, there are very few buildings occupied by the police which are fit for use, and it is an outrage to confine prisoners in the badly ventilated and filthy quarters provided for them in some of the precincts. The lodgers' rooms are nothing but places of fifth and vermin. Yesterday a representative of THE REPUBLICAN visited the several station-houses and quietly made a therough inspection of their condition, with the following result:

The Second precinct station is a brick build-ing on Seventh street, beyond Boundary street. The office and lieutenant's room are on the first figor. The sergeant's and men's retiring room are on the second floor. In the rear of the main building are the cilis in which prisoners are confined. The building is thoroughly ven-tilated and in good sanitary condition.

This Practice.

The Third precinct station is located on High, between Bridge and linger success, it correctown, and was erected by the old corporation of that city. It is complete in eyery particular. The sloeping apartments, which are in the second story, are countedious and theroughly ventilated. The prison is in the regir of the main building, and the redis are kept in a very clean condition. This is one of the most convenient station-houses in the District.

POURTH PRECINCY.

The Fourth precinct.

The Fourth precinct station-house is located on K street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets northwest; was erceted in 1882, with a gravel roof. Since then the old roof has been removed and a tin roof substituted in its stead. The building is two stories in height. The first four is used as the office liertenant's room and the setgebnia room winds the second story is set apart as the sleeping apartments of the men. This building is in a very bad sanitary condition. The room occupied by the argents has building is in a very bad sanitary condition. The room occupied by the argents has building is in a very bad sanitary condition. The room occupies from while freed developing apartments of the men argent has been building to the lad worthlation of the sleeping apartments. Whenever it mins to site sample apartments filled with about two feet of water, as was the ease last Sunday evening.

The roof is in a very had and loaky condition. During the late storus the rain beat through it to the second floor, and dripped through the ceiling to the office room on the first floor. The cells are in a building to the first floor. The cells are in a building to the first floor. The cells are in a building to the first floor. The cells are in a building to the first floor. The cells are in a building to the rear at and save in ventilistic officer; than graved and save in ventilistic officer; than graved and save in ventilistic officer; than graved.

voman. A Connecticut dairy undel recently attempted o milk an Afdering?; these was a sudden movement, hen a violent turnit, indea a dispressed sund fugitive lemale, and the low has been coughing up bits of rib-em and whalehone ever since.

A man who can bend over backwards and

ige in agricultural manor.

—When a man puts on a fresh shirt collar in
to morning he sadly and interrogatively hums, "Wittoon or will theu most". The shirt collar, with a consendable desire not to be obsticate, before eventtoto be obsticate, before event-

The seaholds 60,000,000,000,000 tons of salt. should the sea he dried up there would be a deposit or all over the entire bottom of the ocean 40 feet deep and if the sell were taken and spread on the land it rould cover it to a depth of 80 feet.

—A correspondent writes to ask why newly narried men are called Benedicts. The reason, we clieve, is that in entering on their new state of 19 bey are supposed to give up all the bad bachelo abits to which they have benedicted.

abits to which they have benefited.

A dog with a tin pan attached to his tail a rarely willing to depend on the slow process of redution for progress. He will usually take the hiddle of the road and spread binned, no matter what happens to science or to the bastn.

—A San Francisco court has recently decided be value of a kins to be \$700, gold. At that figure it outlon't take a fellow over half an hour or so to ran rrough with pretty constitutable of a fletune, and e'd have nothing left to show for it, either.

—Five women invaded a liquior shop in Hat-field, Mass., last fishurday evening. They man, they read from the fertipianes, they prayed, and then they saked the proprietor to sign the pledge. Though in-nitarity refused to do this, he told them that they might rome again; and the impression prevails that they will book him at the very next meeting.

hair Qu.

—Chinaman Lee, being indicted by the grand-jury at Austin, Sev., for assaulting a feligation while in the property of the same with intent to kill, concluded that it would be when to emphase (firstialmity, and, as he was acquitted on May i, the respect for the fulfit which he had exponed increased. A crowd guidered around him in the evening in front of a bank, and he made some terre comments upon the depravity of the Chinaman and the advantages of Christianity. "Good God? He sovvee me!" he extellend. "D—a all Chinaman he no good; he go to belt; me no Chinaman no more."

-The first Philadelphia directory, published —The first Philadelphia directory, published by McPherson, appeared in 178. The Philadelphian of those days do not seem to have taken kindly to the objection of addresses for the directory. When the collector, however, failed to obtain the requisite in formation at particular places, the publisher printed [1] is answer given there. These are instances: "I won't simply a subject to the publisher printed [1] is answer given there. These are instances: "I won't simply a subject to the publisher printed [1] is answer given there. These are instances in which is instances and the publisher printed [1] is an answer given there is simply a subject to the publisher printed [2] is an analysis of the directory and analysis of the publisher printed [2] is an analysis of the directory and analysis of the publisher printed [2] is an analysis of the directory and an analysis of the publisher printed [2] is an analysis of the directory and analysis of the publisher printed [2] is an analysi

tion. The first floor is used for the effice, Heutenant's room and citing room for the men bath-room and closet. The second story is used as the sleeping apartments for the sergeants and men. The ventilation of these apartments is vivy heat. Although the building fronts south the windows stroke arranged as to prevent the passage of the air through the bedrooms. The building is also infected with vermin, which in the summer months take entire possession and compel the men to stretch themselves on chairs in the hallways and in the yard when they wish to sleep.

The prison is in a superstate building at the rear of the main structure and it was toristicated by the control of the summer months take entire possession and compel the men to stretch themselves on chairs in the hallways and in the yard when they wish to sleep.

The prison is in a superstate building at the rear of the main structure and it was toristicated by the prison is the superstate building at the rear of the form and the summer months take entire possession and compel the men to stretch themselves on chairs in the hallways and in the yard when they wish to sleep.

The prison is in a superstate building at the rear of the sum all many the summer of the two torists high. The cells for the prisonners are on the ground floor and are almost entirely without ventilation. The upper story is used as the lodgers' room and has no better ventilation than the ground floor a prisonners agreement to the summer of the summer